The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, September 12, 1800. No 7[7]

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

SUBSCRIBERS

In arrears for the Gazette will much oblige the Editor by making payment—Those who reside in the Country, and are but seldom in Town, will have a good opportunity of settling their accounts at our next Court—such as do not at that Court may send the money by a neighbour.

The accounts of those whose posts are left at the Post Office in Greensburgh, are in the hands of David M'Keehan, Esq. Postmaster at that place—He is authorized to receive the money and give receipts.

JOHN SCULL.

August 28, 1800.

New Wholesale & Retail STORE

OLIVER ORMSBY,

Has just received and now opening for Sale, at his house in Water Street, a large and general assortment of *EUROPEAN, EAST INDIA*, and *WEST INDIA GOODS*, well chosen for the present and approaching season:—amongst which are the following articles—

BLUE, brown, black, drab, and caret mixed superfine cloths, white, blue, brown, black, scarlet, drab and mixed cassimeres; low priced scarlet, brown, green, dean, blue, purple and mixed 6-4 cloth; blue, brown, crop and mixed plains and forrest cloths; green, purple, and white halfthicks and moultins; scarlet, large green and red bocking baize; white, red, yellow and scarlet flannels; blue, brown, grey mixed and clouded cottings; plain, silk striped, chequered, scarlet and brocade, twist down vest patterns; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 one blankets; 2, 2 1-2, and 3 point and striped duffel blankets; olive, dove and white jeans and fustians, black and olive Genoa velvet, and black silk collar velvet; olive and dove thicksets, and royal ribs; a great variety of fancy corde and corduroys; Kuffs, flat foot and Irish beetings, dowlas and ravens duck; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, cambricks and long lawns; apron and fine muslin check; dark linen and cotton stripes, brown holland, diaper and table linen; black, buff, green, plain, silk, striped and figured nankeens; yellow Indian nankeens, plain, striped corded and twilled do. plain, corded, striped and furniture dimity; white and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts; a great variety of white and cross barred ginghams, also 7-8 and yard wide calicoes and chintzes of almost every pattern; yard wide and 5-4 furniture chintz; plain, jaconet, book and cambrick muslins; fancy dispets, japanned spots, white and coloured sprigs ditto, 6-4 and 7-4 coloured tamboured petticoats, printed and black muslins, and corded muslins assorted, white and coloured bordered vickene, japanned, spotted and tamboured handkerchiefs, plain and tamboured cravats, silk and cotton bandanoes, pink, yellow, changeable and black barcelona handkerchiefs, silk and cotton shawls assorted, bordered, white and fancy linen and cotton handkerchiefs, blue and red cotton romals, black gauze veils, green and white Kentucket, pink, yellow and black crape, white, Italian and love tiffany, mourning crapes, love handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, wreaths and plumes, sunshades and parasols, garden and common fans, edging, white and black lace, black silk mitts, black silk netting gloves, black, white and salmond coloured long and short gloves, white, pink, green, dove, straw and salmon coloured superfine kid gloves, mens' beaver, tanned, linen, silk and raw silk gloves, mens' plain, striped and open clock silk & cotton hose, thread and worsted hose, womens, boys and girls cotton hose handsomely assorted, mens cotton & thread caps, dark blue silk camblets, mazarine blue, dimity and plain sattin, green silk Marseilles, sich black, black striped and white sattins, a variety of plain and striped cassinets and sutestings, all wise green, and yard wide black persians, green, blue, pink and white serinets, twisted florentine and black bombazines, fancy and hat ribbons and taste, silk ferrets and galloons, linen tapes and bobbins, sewing silks and twist, Scotch and nuns thread, white and brown stitching thread, and taylors thread of all colours, shoe and quality binding, ladies kid and morocco shoes and slippers, misses and children's morocco do shoes, children's coloured hats; black, olive, green, pink, brown, purple and straw coloured, plain and striped cannaroons, morocco, jeans, fearning and durants, blue and brown camblets, superfine brown bombazett.

Dilworth's and Webster's spelling books, testaments and bibles in Dutch and English, primers and key books, a variety of histories and novels, &c. fine and common writing paper, foolscap and extra large do. quarto and extra retre paper, pasteboard and blotting paper, office and common waters, sealing wax, blank books assorted, ink powder and shining sand, slates and pencils.

4, 4 1-2 and 5-lb. pins, white chapel needles, ivory and horn combs, tortoise shell, and mock tortoise shell long and short combs, leather backgammon tables, men and boxes, mahogany framed toilet, and oval toilet glasses with drawers, castile, windsor and white soap, plain and scented hair powder and pomatum, shoe strings, gilt and pearl necklaces, suspenders, red and brown garnets, snuff boxes, shaving boxes, paper, brass and japanned inkstands, watch chains and keys sleeve links, carpenters rules, shoemakers size sticks, sheet tin and tin ware of all kinds brass and iron sifters, wool and cotton cards, screw rings, glass supports, cloak pins, fish hooks, chimney hooks, mounting for cabinet makers, straining and worsted web, brass and iron candlesticks, small knee buckles, hand vises, shot, sweeping, scrubbing and hand brushes, shoe, coat, printer and horse brushes, hatters, weavers, hearth and whitewash brushes.

Pen, pocket and butcher knives, black, green and white bone table and desert knives and forks common bone and real buck ditto, table steels, finished and low priced razors, scissors assorted, sad irons, scythes, sickles, frying pans, coffee mills, hand and pannel saws, mill, cross cut and handsaw files, awls and awl hafts, horse and hoemakers rasps, brass cocks, pewter, iron, tinned and britania tea and table spoons, saddle bags, portmanteau, pad, stock and knob locks, chest, cupboard, till and drawer locks, door and table butts and screws, shovels and tongs, house bells, thumb latches, hinges, screw augers all sizes, steelyards and scale beams.

Madeira, sherry, lisbon, port, malaga and tenerife wines, French and Spanish brandy, Jamaica spirits, lemon juice in bottles, aniseed, noyau, cinnamon and perfect love cordials in bottles, hyson, young hyson, souchong and bohea tea, muscovado and loaf sugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, ginger, allspice, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, almonds, muscadel and keg raisins, rice, mackarel, salmon, olives, anchovies, molasses, liquorice ball, lemon, mint and sugar candy, sugar barley, fair, burnt, red and sugar almonds, mint drops, carroys seed, rose cake, dry pears, citron, allum, copperas, indigo, brimstone, logwood.

Bed cords and leading lines, Philadelphia calf skins, wax and black grain, and half grain, calf skin and cordovan boot and bootee legs, Spanish and American segars, carotte and Scotch snuff, pig and pigtail tobacco, Vanilla pod and Tonkay beans.

Also, a general assortment of Queensware, Glass and China, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention, all which he offers for Sale at the lowest prices for Cash, Skins, Furs or approved of Country Produce.

He wishes to contract with Country Storekeepers or Millers for *One Thousand Barrels of Superfine Flour*, and *Two Hundred Barrels of Whiskey*; also, with Iron Masters or others, for a few *Tons of Bar Iron and Castings*, in exchange for Merchandize.

Pittsburgh, July 30th, 1800. 6w.

FOR SALE,

A few Tracts of DONATION LANDS of the first quality.

First District.

No. 22—200 acres, within one tract of the Mahoning, about four miles above the mouth of Beaver.

No 49—200 acres, on Shenango, three tracts above the forks of Beaver.

No. 177—250 acres, on the west line of the state third tract from the Second District.

No. 178[2]—200 acres, adjoining the last mentioned tract on the east.

Second District

No. 181[5]—200 acres, on the Mahoning, next tract above the First District.

No. 182—250 acres, on the Mahoning, includes part of an old Indian town.

No. 180[5]—200 acres, on the Mahoning, adjoining No. 182 on the west.

No. 185—250 acres, within half a mile of Mahoning, near the state line.

No. 188—250 acres, corners near Nethanock creek, second tract from the line dividing the First and Second Districts.

No. 179[1]—200 acres, joins the First District, third lot from the west end.

No. 1953—200 acres, on Shenango.

Third District.

No. 41—500 acres, on the west branch of Nethanock creek.

No. 52—250 acres, on ditto, about a mile lower down.

Sixth District.

No. 114—500 acres, on the west branch of Sugar creek, about 16 miles from Franklin, on or near the state road to Le Bœuf.

Seventh District.

No. 140—500 acres, on a branch of Sugar creek, a few miles east of Meadville.

The above Lands are the property of John Nelson, Esq. of New Brunswick, state of New Jersey, who has authorized the subscriber to agree for the sale of the whole of said tracts together, or separately, as may suit the purchasers

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1800. 6t.

Michael Adams,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends to recommence BAKING, on Monday next, the 25th instant; he returns his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by supplying those who may call on him with Bread and Biscuit of the best quality, to merit their custom.

Merchants and others may be supplied with water bread, biscuit and crackers, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1800.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. VIII.

To the People of the United States.

ONE of the most efficacious modes of destroying governments, which the Jacobins have pursued in every country where they have existed, has been corrupting the channels of public information, and disseminating falsehood and slander. This has a double effect. It excites uneasiness among the people, and at the same time, by undermining their morals and religion, prepares them for revolutions, anarchy, and slavery. This plan has been published with complete success in France. The revolutionary governments there have always been despotic enough to silence all the newspapers, &c. which have been opposed, to them; and at the same time to convey all their dreadful principles of murder, civil war, immorality, and atheism, tho' their own profligate gazettes. These are kept under such perfect control, that nothing good is ever admitted; while lies, calumny, and blasphemy are poured incessantly upon the public, without any thing like contradiction, or antidote.

The same plan has been in a considerable degree, and with no small success, adopted in this country, to destroy our government. As soon as Genet had established, and organized, the Democratic societies in the great towns in the United States, and a regular scheme of communication was formed, the first thing attempted by the Democrats was to secure certain newspapers. The first democratic newspaper in this country, was the *National Gazette*, at Philadelphia, edited by Philip Freneau. Whether this paper was set up before, or after Genet's arrival here, I cannot certainly, recollect. Suffice it to say, that it executed, with great fidelity, the task which others have since pursued, viz. *to revile, belie, and slander the government*. And let it be remembered, that this same Freneau, held an office* under Mr. Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, at the same time that he conducted the National Gazette. When that gazette expired, its mantle, with a double portion of its spirit, fell upon the *Aurora*. In connection with that, were *Greenleaf's Argus* at New-York, and *Adams' Chronicle* at Boston. In the course of a few years, papers of a more insignificant character, but of similar spirit, and profligacy, were planted in various parts of the United States.—The Aurora acted as chief, the others as subalterns. Whatever appears in that, was faithfully copied into the others; and tho' but a few were to be found in many parts of the country who would pay for such papers, the papers were sent round the country *gratis*. They were read by those few, the main sentiments were repeated to others: & in this way the sentiments were not only scattered, but a perfect union of opinion was established. Whoever has been careful to watch the progress of Jacobinism in the country must have observed, that on every important subject, the sentiment to be inculcated among the Democrats, has been first put into the Aurora. This was the heart, the seat of life. From thence the blood has flowed to the extremities by a sure and rapid circulation, and the life, and strength of the party have thus been supported and nourished. It is even astonishing to remark, with how much punctuality, and rapidity, *the same opinion* has been circulated and repeated by these people from the highest to the lowest.

By means like these, the greatest part of the mischief which we now experience, has been occasioned. A constant publication, and repetition of falsehood, which, to a great part of the people, is never contradicted, will eventually produce mischief; because the conclusion which they will draw, will be, that if these things were not true, they would be contradicted.

If so much mischief can be brought to pass, by one *Aurora*, and its few underling papers, what would happen, provided publications of a similar tendency were scattered thro' the country, sent into every town and placed in almost every hand? Let us see what means a Jacobinic administration, when organized, will possess, for accomplishing this momentous purpose; for, if so much can be effected, by the Democratic party when out of office, what may we expect from them, when the reins of government are in their hands?

The greatest obstruction which the Democrats have had to encounter, in the dissemination of their disorganizing, immoral, atheistical sentiments, has been, not the expense of *printing*, but of *transporting*. Actual experiment shews us, that printing can be done cheaply by them. A little while since, a company was formed in Virginia, to raise a fund, for the purpose of printing a newspaper, to be scattered thro' the United States. The plan was, to print their papers in such a manner, as that they could afford to sell them at a very low rate, and where they could not sell them, to give them away. This paper is called "THE PRESS," has been actually printed for several months, and with another Virginia paper, called "THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE," has been, in greater or less numbers, sent thro' the United States. Their contents are the most vile. False, seditions, and treasonable, they afford a melancholy proof, that the government which Mr Jefferson terms *a mockery*, has not force enough to protect itself against the basest falsehoods, the foulest reproach. Many of the columns of one, and if I am not mistaken, both, these papers, are filled with extracts from Callender's book called "THE PROSPECT BEFORE US"—a book, the baseness of whose language cannot describe—the profligacy of which, is, forward Mr. Jefferson's election, and the main drift of which, is, openly to decry, and run down the constitution of the United States, and as a substitute, to re-establish THE OLD CONFEDERATION. My country will let me here remind you of a fact—The newspaper called *The Press*, and Callender who wrote *The Prospect before us*, are patronized by Mr. Mason, Giles, &c. citizens of Virginia, and great friends of Mr. Jefferson; the object of the newspaper, and book, is, to promote Mr. Jefferson's election. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mazzei openly avows his predilection for the confederation, and his abhorrence of the Federal Constitution; Callender in "*the Prospect before us*," openly reviles the Federal Constitution, attempts both to sneer, and to reason it down, and at the same time declares, that the United States ought not to have made the constitution, but to have adhered to the confederation, and that the constitution ought to be given up, and the confederation re-established. Is this not the best comment in existence on the letter to Mazzei.

A Jacobinical administration will possess the channels of public communication throughout the country, viz. the office of Secretary of State, the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, and above all the Post Office. Without dwelling on the *others*, let us only suppose them in possession of the Post Office. There are now probably seven or eight hundred deputy post masters in the United States, and the number is perpetually increasing. Every deputy post master has the power of franking letters and newspapers, and of receiving them postage free. What would be the situation of this country, if there were nearly a thousand men, dispersed throughout the United States, who were devoted to the purposes of Jacobinism, and who had the power of *sending* and *receiving The Press*, *the Prospect before us*, *the Age of Reason*, *letters of Joel Barlow*, and every other foul, slanderous, demoralizing, atheistical publication which the industry and wickedness of Jacobins could collect and disseminate? Besides, with such means of scattering works of this sort already provided, the number of the works will extend to an endless multitude, and the country will be deluged with 'every thing that defileth, or maketh a lie.' We must prepare to part with our religion, our property and our lives. In short, when the sluices to vice are thus opened, the flood of mischiefs that will come upon us, will be such as cannot be withstood nor avoided.

I might go on to enumerate the advantages controuling the Secretaries of War, the Navy, Foreign Ministers, Military Officers, &c. when the powers of the Secretary of State, command of the whole revenue of the United States, with all its officers, the perfect control of the Post Office, are coolly and thoroughly considered, with all their relations and consequences; and the immense power they give the President to destroy a government; I believe I may safely leave the others to your reflection. For myself, I am persuaded, that those which have considered, are sufficient to enable any president, who may be *so disposed*, to overturn the government more firmly established than ever.

BURLE

* *Clerk of foreign languages, or something like it.*

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

CHARACTER OF *Thomas Jefferson.*

THE superior distinction which Mr. has acquired, in the political world, is founded upon the alliance of virtue and talents. Great events give birth to great talents. It is not difficult to say, however, that had the revolution in America, never taken place, he would have arisen to considerable fame, in the republic of letters and philosophy. The advantages of excellent education, habits of application, and what were circumstances, that gave to his mind that inclination for philosophical and literary pursuits. His notes on the state of Virginia, a work, though incomplete, and considered as merely by the features of its title, is, however, no mean work, considerable merit. It discovers a mind sagacious and inquisitive, and capable of the gradual means of experiment and ratiocination, of unfolding the sublimest principles of truth. But the same great event which immortalized the genius of American patriotism, drawn from obscurity the most brilliant talents the field and the cabinet, paid an equal tribute to the virtues of Mr. Jefferson, and gave him a station in the first rank of statesmen. As the shock of that convulsion, which eventually liberated the continent of America, from Great Britain, the philosophical apparatus fell into hand. Governed by that genuine spirit of which sacrifices private interest to public good, he exchanged rural cafe and retirement

ife; the amuſements of the la-
oratory, for the more intereſting duties of the
abinet. In this ſituation, Mr. Jefferſon appears
have been deſigned by fortune and accident,
combine, with the ſolidity, the durability of
eputation. His advancement was gradual;
every ſtep of it, was marked by a diſplay of
ngs that was equally honorable to himſelf and
petent to the difficulties occaſioned by the
pitancy of events. There is a contemptible
nity which ſacrifices perſonal dignity and in-
ndence to the rage of ambition and the deſire
ne. Not contented with the internal con-
ſneſs of deſerving applauſe, and waiting, with
oſure, for the period which ſhall beſtow it, it
in ſearch of unmerited laurels, and courts the
ſition, at the expence of every ſentiment of
cy and propriety. This imputation never
hed the character of Mr. Jefferſon. The
ges of his country were wiſely diſpoſed of.
eſerved conſideration, and he obtained it.
ever followed fame; but fame appears to
purſued him, through every department in
fortune or accident may have placed him.
derſtanding clear and ſagacious, integrity
uted by public reproach or private malice,
inciples whoſe ſoundneſs and moderation
beſt teſtimonials of their ſincerity, were
cations that called him to the higheſt de-
nts of ſtate.

may be permitted to give an opinion of the
l principles of Mr. Jefferſon, it will be
from the aggregate qualifications of his
er. This mode, however, may be a very
one in forming the judgement; becauſe
ſt manly virtues, and the moſt brilliant in-
, are, too frequently, in conflict, with
nt feelings of the heart. But it would
aritable, in the preſent inſtance, to con-
f a diſparity, which nothing confirms and
thing refutes. It would be barbarous to
the ſentiments of benevolence; and to
h the judgment with a defect, without
e of truth and reaſon. It is difficult to
e progreſs of perſonal intereſt, in the ac-
a man, every part of whoſe conduct has
nected together, by a chain of uniform
, whoſe tone is deciſive, whoſe ſtyle and
e are clear and nervous, whoſe principles
he reality of juſtice, and the convictions
ience and reflection.

olitical principles of Mr. Jefferſon, are
om an expanded intellect, that conſults
les of nature and reaſon, as its only

Born at a period when the whole uni-
convulſed, by the conflicting paſſions of
, it was his ſtudy to reconcile the jarring
, and to extract felicity and order from
nd confuſion. Experience and obſerva-
pointed out to him the wrecks of ambi-
despotism, of error and prejudice.—
e conveyed his mind, through the va-
ons of ſociety, familiarized it with the
ly exhibition of loſt dignity, of injured
, of polluted virtues; and left it in the
ſcenes, at which his huma-
wonder, therefore, that
s innovations of the philo-
pair the injuries which an
icy has occaſioned in the world; that
es them as a peculiar tribute to his own
which the underſtanding confirms, and
ratifies. Upon this liberal plan of phi-
, Mr. Jefferſon is the true citizen of

Like Cato, he feels an attachment
ntry; but, like Socrates, his affections
e univerſe.

e difficult to reconcile the principles of
racter, with the views and inclinations
n the paraſite of deſpotism. The firſt
d upon a baſis, whoſe truth is irreſiſti-
e origin, is nature; whoſe attribute,
whoſe eſſence, reaſon. The laſt, ſets
defiance, conſiders morality as mocke-
aſon as a fool. If, therefore, Mr.
iffers in opinion with many of, his
n, it is becauſe he differs in the degree
on, in which theſe things, are mutu-

He conſiders nature the ſource of eve-
ight, morality the baſis, and reaſon
g guide of every human action. Of
perceives no grades of ſociety, no par-
ctions; conſiders the people as the
l power, and the peculiar guardians
rights. He makes allowances for
ar ſituation, in which he has found
He endeavours to reconcile their dif-
reſts by different inſtitutions that are
o produce the moſt extenſive and com-
y. Conſulting nature, his maxims of
are ſimple and refined. They do not
much of that overſtrained energy,
rs on oppreſſion, or of that looſe, li-
aticiſm, which is connected with the
of all order and ſecurity in govern-
y point eventually to a reform of
h have conſtituted the greateſt ſhare
ſociety, which he conſiders the ex-
ſtates, and the germ of deſpotism.

hat Mr. Jefferſon is a philoſopher;
ently he poſſeſſes a peculiar caſt of
nfits him for the duties of a ſtateſman.
gation refrain the boſom of the illi-
of power, who ſits at the foot-ſtool
and dreads the influence of a ſingle
that might ſoften the afflictions of
or my part, I ſee not the incompati-
ined of. The philoſopher is nothing
being, whoſe morality is elevated
ns are drawn from the conviction of
on; whoſe expanded intellect diſ-
kles of prejudice; and whoſe ſoul
placency upon the errors and fali
ood. The reverſe of these qualifi-
nte the features of a tyranny, when-
ever it is blended with extenſive power. There is an inviſible chain which connects immorality with a contempt for truth, with the deciſions of error, and the moſt brutal tyranny. Hence the licentiouſneſs of courts, and the patriot crimes of ambition; hence that cold indifference that chills the warmth of benevolence, and ſacrifices, on the polluted altar of deſpotism, the felicity of millions.

Diſdaining the character of the courtier, where puſillanimity and flattery are the ſteps by which the obſequious ariſe to fame and diſtinction, Mr. Jefferſon has filled the higheſt offices of government, by his own intrinſic merit. The ſimplicity of his manners, and the reſervedneſs of his temper, are the characteriſtics of a vigourous mind which graſps at higher objects than the mere arts of pleaſing. Yet there is no man, in private life, more amiable, none more dignified, and none whoſe manners, poſſeſs, in a higher degre, the incomparable felicity of inſpiring the combined emotions of attachment and reſpect. He has contemplated men and things in the different lights, in which they are, and in which they ſhould be. His reflections on this ſubject, are the ſources of his humanity and forbearance; qualifications which travel, buſineſs, and books, have matured into practice and given to his mind a degree of philoſophical tranquility, infinitely ſuperior, to moſt of his cotemporaries. Let not this placidity of temper, be miſtaken for coldneſs or apprehenſion. He poſſeſſes an underſtanding, capable of being inſpired with intrepidity, when great objects demand its energy. The American declaration of independence, his negociations in ſeveral of the moſt ſubtle cabinets of Europe, and his communications with the intriguing miniſters of France and England, while ſecretary of ſtate, will remain the durable memorials of a great mind at once capable of combining the various qualifications of energy, deliberate coolneſs, and penetration.

The candour of amiable negociation, is too frequently the victim of court intrigue and of diplomatic ceremony. There was no cabinet that afforded more pretenſions for both than the court of Louis the 16th. To miſlead, to bribe, and to corrupt, by all the arts of chicanery and deceit, conſtituted the peculiar ſkill of every miniſter, and the preliminaries of every negociation. When Mr. Jefferſon went to France, he carried with him the amicable views of a people, whoſe ſimplicity had not been corrupted, and whoſe manners, founded upon that candour which flows from an elevated freedom, diſdained the licentiouſneſs of a court, that was calculated to embarraſs and betray. Arrived there, it was very reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the recent diſmemberment of the American colonies from Great Britain, and the natural inveteracy which has for ages exiſted between the cabinets of France and England, would have been the means of depreciating the popularity of our negociator. Mr. Jefferſon, at an early period of his reſidence at the court of the former, foreſaw, with the intuitive eye of ſagacity, what he might reaſonably expect, from the oppoſition of the latter. His unſhaken intergrity, however; his candour and impartiality, were the grounds for fair dealings from all parts. They not only inſpired the friendſhip and confidence of the count de Montmorin, the venal miniſter of a corrupted court, but of that party, who, from ſentiment, felt favourable diſpoſed towards the American revolution. This could only be the reſult of a principle, which, with courts as well as with individuals, gives to character the impulſe of involuntary reſpect, when it is found to be invulnerable to unjuſt calumniation and reproach. Were the views of the French cabinet diſcloſed: Mr. Jefferſon ſtudied them. The firſt cauſe and the probable effect, were the direct objects of inveſtigation. Were they hid from his immediate inſpection: he aſſumed the powers and language of prophecy; predicted, with the ſagacity of an ingenious mind, and unfolded, as far as comprehenſion and the nature of things would permit. Accuſtomed to judge of men more by their actions than their profeſſions, and conſtantly in the habit of regulating himſelf by the former, the courtly language of diſſimulation made no impreſſion on him. It was by a diſplay of thoſe qualifications, ſo little looked for, in the ambaſſador of a ruſtic people, that he preſerved his honour, and the dignity of the nation he repreſented. Recalled to fill the department of ſtate, he left France, after having rendered to his country, as much ſervice by his abilities, as he had beſtowed honour on himſelf, by the combination of the various qualifications of integrity, ſagacity and prudence. He quitted it, leaving on the mind of the nation, theſe ſentiments of veneration and reſpect, which have not been eraſed by the recent convulſions of ſtate.

There was no character, perhaps, in America, more eminently calculated to fill the department of ſtate, than Mr. Jefferſon. Few men who have travelled at all, have travelled with more advantage; and had a greater capacity of receiving improvement from this mode of it, than him. The genius of each nation, its particular cuſtoms and manners, and the great relative intereſts, which regulated the policy of courts were ſubjects with which he was acquainted; and eminently fitted him, to fill a department, the peculiar organ of their communications. Controverſy, which ſo frequently betrays the fallibility of the underſtanding, becauſe it begets intemperance, never makes him a victim to the deſigns of his opponent. He liſtens to his arguments with ſcrupulous attention; draws new ſources of information from c... and, if he is animated at al... a new truth. Ther... r cal-culated alway... leav... upon the mind, at leaſt, the moſt favourable impreſſions, if not the moſt deciſive conviction.—This is not difficult to account for, when applied to Mr. Jefferſon; becauſe few men, like him, deſerve the application. He never hazards an opinion without the authority of experience, and the conviction of reaſon. Travel and obſervation have matured the one, and extenſive application and reflection, have invigorated the other. His principles, therefore, convey the ſtrongeſt impreſſions; which he inforces by logical deduction and mathematical preciſion, drawing from an expanded intellect, that ſeparates, with infinite facility, the purity of truth, from the groſſer materials of error.

When citizen Genet, the ex-miniſter of Robeſperian fanaticiſm, appeared in America, he attempted to impoſe his new opinions of light and liberty upon the government. He had nothing to boaſt of, on the ſcore of ſuperior diplomatic ſkill. His communications to the ſecretary of ſtate, were evidently of the tampering kind.—They were impreſſed with all the marks of that enthuſiaſtic inſanity, which regulated the council of the faction; and which were calculated to miſtake their object, by diſguſting their intended victims. The mind of Mr. Jefferſon diſcovered itſelf in an early period of his correſpondence with the French miniſter. The communications of Genet were decorated with all the flowers of eloquence, without the force and conviction of rhetorical energy. Accuſtomed to diplomatic calculation, and intimately combining cauſe with effect, Mr. Jefferſon apprehended the ſubject with ſtrength and preciſion; conſidered it, developed it; viewed it on all ſides; liſtened to every appeal, attended to every charge; and, in every communication, burſt forth, with a ſtrength of refutation, that at once detected and embarraſſed, the diſappointed miniſter of a wily and fanatic faction.

It is, in moſt inſtances, uſeleſs to oppoſe enthuſiaſm, with the deliberate coolneſs of reaſon and argument. They are the antipodes of each other; and of that imperious nature, which mutually ſolicit, triumph, and diſdain reconciliation. The tyranny of Robeſperian principles, were calculated to inveigle within the vortex of European politics, the American government and people. The coolneſs and ſagacity of the ſecretary of ſtate, compoſed their defence and protection. The appeal was mutually made to the government; and it is a fortunate circumſtance, that there exiſted this tribunal to approbate the meaſures of the ſecretary, and to ſilence forever the declamatory oracle of an inſidious faction. Checked and defeated on all ſides, his doctrines ſtripped of their viſionary principles, and himſelf betrayed into the labyrinth of diplomatic myſtery, their ex-divinity ſhrunk into the ſilence of contempt; declaring, with his laſt breath, that Mr. Jefferſon was the only man in America whoſe talents he highly reſpected.

The diplomatic conteſt with Genet, was not the only one which drew forth, into action, the ſplendid abilities of Mr. Jefferſon. The American world was, for ſome time, amuſed with the communications of the Engliſh miniſter, Hammond. Their object is too well known to require delineation. It was a conteſt between the antiquated principles of a rotten monarchy, deluded by the fallacious idea of effecting a triumph, and the newly acquired maxims of the republican philoſophy. The communications of Hammond, were ſtamped with the original dullneſs and ſtupidity of their author. Incapable of convicting, by the energy of argument, the importance of the miniſter was maintained, by the length and number of his letters; and by that rigid perſeverance, which was calculated to irritate and diguſt. Tired with the correſpondence, the ſecretary of ſtate appears to have collected together the united energies of his mind in a ſingle letter, of conſiderable length, wherein he combines, with infinite ſkill, the erudition of the counſellor, the wiſdom of the politician, and the ſagacity of diplomatic ingenuity. No longer deluded by the dreams of triumph, Hammond, in a ſhort time went home, to kiſs the ariſtocratical hand that makes him a ſlave; and Mr. Jefferſon, to ſeek that repoſe in retirement, which his laborious attention to the duties of his office ſeemed to demand.

Mr. Jefferſon appears from the incomparable felicity of his temper, to have arrived at the moſt elevated height of philoſophy. He has not eſcaped the misfortune, if it is one, of having enemies, to depreciate his virtues, and calumniate his principles. Theſe virtues have frequently furniſhed pretences for the bittereſt calumny. The equanimity of his temper, however, never fell a victim to the unmanly provocatives, which ſo often diſturb little minds. His contempt for unjuſt cenſure, his dignified reſerve, beneath the inſolence of miniſterial loquacity, and his unſhaken ſerenity, whilſt the whole political world is moving around him, mark a ſoul capable of holding calamity in defiance. Viewing mankind as they really are, biaſſed by paſſion, ſwayed by prejudice, and with ears continually open to the invocations of individual intereſt, he ſtands aloof in the tenement of his own exalted mind; and, like Jupiter from Olympus, ſurvey, with ſerenity and ſilence, the fate of empires. It is well known, however, that his enemies are of that obſequious tribe of court paraſites, who move in the inferior circles of reſpectability, and feel the influence of talents, which they ſeek to decry, by the arts of petulence and loquacity. He has ſufficient knowledge of human nature, to know that this is the involuntary tribute of envy, and is conſoled, that it is the medium of the inculcation of truth; and is ſatisfied that he is not conſcious of deſerving reproach.—and is ſilent. Surely the man who can preſerve ſuch an equanimity of temper, who can maintain the compoſure of his mind, and liſten to unmerited reproach, without the ... of deſerving it, ſurely ſuch a man is ... the higheſt place in our eſteem. They ... tributes which few men poſſeſs; are the pro... tions of the moſt difficult of all attainments, ... knowledge and eſteem of ourſelves; and flow ... an elevated philoſophy; that ſeeks tranquili... conſcious rectitude; which teaches forbear... whilſt it refines our knowledge of human na... and views the conflicting paſſions of mankind ... connected with the deſtiny of ſocial life. To ... ſcend from this dignified ſphere of human rea... like the pagan gods from Olympus, to partici... in the conflicts of an inferior order, of bei... would be doing violence to the ſanctuary of ... loſophy. His enemies may deſire it; and ... occaſion for that triumph which pertinacious ... diocrity ſometimes acquires over the ſublimity ... genius. He feels the moſt complete ſecurity ... the celeſtial ſanctuary of ſelf-applauſe; in ... ſteady diſcharge of the duties committed to ... care; in an inflexibility to ill; and in the obſ... nacy of juſtice. The arts of malice, and the ... rude voice of faction aſſail him in vain. The ... ſenſeleſs clamours of his enemies make no impreſ... ſions on him. He appears invulnerable to the ... ſhafts of malignity, which fall every where ... round him, baunted by the invincible dignity ... his character and the reſpectability of his ta... lents.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, June 7.

VARIOUS letters from the frontiers of Ruſſia announce, that Kotzebue, the celebrated Dramatic Author, has been arreſted at Rivol, to which he had gone to ſettle ſome private buſineſs. He was formerly Preſident of the town of Rivoli, which he left ſeveral years ago and went to Germany.—He reſided ſome time at Vienna, as Director of the Court Theatre, from which he was diſmiſſed laſt year with a penſion of a thouſand florins. Letters from Rivoli ſay, that he has been tranſported in a kibitka to Peterſburgh, where he is to be tried.

LONDON, July 4.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office with diſpatches from lord Minto, ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna—When the meſſenger left Vienna, a courier had arrived there from Conſtantinople, with intelligence that the French army under the command of General Kleber had been defeated in Egypt by the Turks.

In regard to the armies on the Danube, there are accounts ſo late as the 19th of June.

A letter from Ulm of that date ſpeaks of an action on the afternoon of the 17th, at Leopheim, near Gunzberg, on the left bank of the Danube, in a level country, where the Imperial cavalry could act with advantage. The reſult is not mentioned but we are told that on the morning of the 18th 200 French priſoners had arrived in the neighbourhood of Ulm, and that the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The French on the 18th formed a ſemicircle on the right bank of the Danube from Hilordiſſen to Gunzburg. The poſitions of the Auſtrians extended from Wurzach through Biberach to Ulm.

Extract of a private letter.

One of the numerous German Gazettes aſſures us, that the Archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with diſpatches from the Emperor his brother, in which he earneſtly prays him to reaſſume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At that time the prince received a deputation from the ſtates of Bohemia, announcing to him if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furniſh voluntarily an augmentation of 20,000 recruits, completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German Journaliſt, has been extremely charmed with theſe marks of eſteem and confidence: He has thanked affectionately the ſtates of Bohemia; and has replied to the Emperor that he will conſent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himſelf compoſe the general ſtaff of the army; that he have uncontrouled direction of the military operations; and that the Aulic council of war ſhall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

The whole of the Pruſſian army of obſervation deſtined to make the neutrality of upper Germany reſpected, which is poſted between the Weſer and the Rhine, is in complete motion for the laſt 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its poſitions. One part is marching into the biſhoprick of Munſter, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian Republic. From another quarter we learn that ſeveral regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry, are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the Elector of Hanover, and within the neighbourhood of Blemin and Oldenbourgh, where they are at this moment encamped.

All the French priſoners of war taken during the laſt campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Auſtrian priſoners. They will be conveyed by tranſports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighbourhood of Manheim and Frankfort, that the exchange may be more eaſily executed.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 28.

PEACE

Between RIGAUD and TOUSSAINT.

"Two or three days before our departure from the Cape, news had arrived there of peace having taken place between Toulſaint Loverture and Rigaud.